

Scales are the building-blocks of music, and one of the best tools for musicians of all ages to develop technical ability on the trombone. These 12 scales and arpeggios should be memorized quickly, and played regularly. When practicing these scales and arpeggios remember to always play with your best tone, and only play them as quickly as you can play them correctly - there is no benefit from playing scales incorrectly.

The image displays 12 musical staves, each representing a different key signature for a one-octave natural minor scale and its corresponding arpeggio. The keys are: C, F, B \flat , E \flat , A \flat , C \sharp , F \sharp , B, E, A, D, and G. Each staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature symbol. The scale is written as a sequence of eighth notes, and the arpeggio is written as a sequence of quarter notes. The scales are: C (C-B-A-G-F-E-D-C), F (F-E-D-C-B-A-G-F), B \flat (B \flat -A-G-F-E-D-C-B \flat), E \flat (E \flat -D-C-B-A-G-F-E \flat), A \flat (A \flat -G-F-E-D-C-B-A \flat), C \sharp (C \sharp -B-A-G-F-E-D-C \sharp), F \sharp (F \sharp -E-D-C-B-A-G-F \sharp), B (B-A-G-F-E-D-C-B), E (E-D-C-B-A-G-F-E), A (A-G-F-E-D-C-B-A), D (D-C-B-A-G-F-E-D), and G (G-F-E-D-C-B-A-G).